





## THE NEWS.

The arch duke Maximilian has arrived at London, and the Mexican prisoners in France have given in their adhesion to him. Lieut. Gen. Grant, has gone to the front and we may expect to hear of work by the Army of the Potomac. Measures are being taken to reimburse the States for money expended in calling out the State militia. The testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, goes to show that Gen. Hancock was the hero of Gettysburg. Gold is quoted at 163.

## "A Word to the People."

In another column will be found a communication under the above heading which does not seem altogether friendly to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. We have heretofore given it our opinion that there should be a full and free expression of the wishes of the people before the nominating convention, and we therefore cheerfully give place to this article. The writer we suppose would have been better satisfied with Mr. Chase as a candidate.

## How are the Mighty Fallen.

When the bill providing for the admission of Colorado Territory in the Union as a State was up for discussion in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Mr. Mallory, a "conservative" member from Kentucky, moved to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery; and when the vote was taken, it was discovered that the proposition commanded just seventeen votes. What a fall there has been! Slavery which so recently wielded the whole power of the Government; which dictated policy to Presidents, and Congresses, and decisions to courts, can find but seventeen devotees in the House of Representatives, who are willing to stand by it in the hour of its calamity!

Let the friends of the great movement for universal freedom prepare to improve the achievement that is about to take place. Their work is not yet fully done. The public mind is not yet entirely educated to the idea of equal rights to all. When the slave shall have been fully emancipated from the bonds of physical servitude, he has yet to be accorded those social rights of which for years he has been deprived.

## STATE NEWS.

The *Madison Journal* yesterday says of Mr. Thomson, an associate, "The smiling and courteous Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, found on his desk, a day or two ago, an elegantly bound volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, which a note expressing the feelings of regard and esteem of his employees toward him, informed him was from them. The Sergeant-at-Arms is proud of his gift and his employees, and while he will read and admire the one he will ever kindly remember the others." Rev. Mr. Tilden, formerly of this city, was to deliver a temperance lecture in that city last evening. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* gives the following account of the wrecking of a small schooner called the *Elizabeth*, on Monday evening: "A large quantity of wood had floated in from a White Fish Bay, the well-known fishing place, from a broken pier not far from there, and the schooner sailed near to where it was, to pick up a load. Having anchored off a little distance, two men on the schooner were sent ashore in a boat to bring the wood to the vessel, and a third man remained behind to see to the schooner. This was day before yesterday, and while the men were ashore, a field of ice drove in upon them, and cut off any possibility of return to the vessel. They soon abandoned the scene of operations, therefore, and started off for assistance. The man on the vessel meanwhile began to shout for help, but it was impossible to render him any aid, and after a while his little craft began to break to pieces, and soon became a complete wreck. He clung to the pieces all last night, and was finally rescued about two o'clock this morning. We did not learn the name of the parties, nor who was the owner of the vessel, but understood that all his means were invested in the schooner." Some new recruits for the 7th Regiment, at Camp Riley, in Racine, the other day, wantonly demolished the windows of the new barracks, and upset the day-carrier car of a poor lame man, damaging him to the amount of nearly \$200. The *Advocate* says: "We are happy to say that the guilty ones were fined for these misdeeds, and that Quartermaster Shirrel told them that the value of the property would be kept from their pay. It will probably be some months ere these fellows will handle many greenbacks." The city of La Crosse has offered \$50,000 in aid of the Southern Minnesota and Root River Railroad. The *Elkhorn Independent* says the March term of the Circuit Court is now in session, Judge Noggle, presiding. Among the lawyers in attendance we noticed Hon. John F. Potter, Col. Wm. P. Lyon, Hon. Moses M. Strong, Hon. John W. Carey, Hon. J. M. Bingham, of Jefferson, Messrs. Finch and Pitkin of Milwaukee, and others. "We venture to say that the dooms in the *Quanto and Little River* at the present time will pressure somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty miles. This will give a stranger some idea of the lumbering capacity of this place." It says there is but little doubt that the maple sugar crop of this year will exceed that of any previous year. The *Milwaukee News* says: "A two brick block of acres is to be erected for Messrs. E. B. Dickerman

and John Plankington, in Second street, commencing at the northwest corner of Wells and Second. The material is now being drawn."

## FROM MADISON.

Madison, March 22, 1864. The Assembly took a recess of one hour this morning to attend the reception of the 11th regiment which arrived here last night from Texas. It numbers about 400 men, including officers, and they were very handsomely welcomed home by Governor Lewis, Major Morgan and Col. Fairchild. The Governor presented them with a splendid stand of new colors, receiving back the old and tattered flags that the regiment carried away from the State.

Last night was the limit for the reception of new business. As might have been expected, a large number of bills were introduced, and some of them, I suspect, are what are known in parliamentary parlance as "dead heads;" that is, such bills as are introduced for the sake of having a title, under the cover of which another and entirely different bill may be passed.

The pro rata tariff was effectually laid upon the shelf for this session by the action of the House this afternoon. As every intelligent reader must be aware it is no slight task to draw up a bill of this character, and it has taken so long to prepare it in committee that it was only reported to the house a few days ago. Another chief cause of delay was the absence, on account of sickness, of Mr. Galloway, the chairman of the standing committee on Railroads. This afternoon, Mr. Russell, of Winnebago, who is opposed to the bill, took advantage of a thin house just after dinner, and moved that the bill in question (228) be made the special order for next Tuesday, which would be fatal to the bill if carried, as it would be too late to consider, perfect, and pass the bill on that day. Several gentlemen favorable to the passage of the bill, voted for the postponement under a misapprehension as to what effect it would have upon the bill, and other gentlemen were absent from their seats, probably for some good reason. To the credit of Rock county be it recorded that the members were all in their seats except Mr. Bostwick, who is now at home on sick leave. As soon as the undersigned can find the necessary time, he proposes to go into a full, fair and candid examination of this whole question, and point out some of the obstacles which lie in the way of the passage of such a bill. I believe that no pro rata tariff bill ever will be passed in Wisconsin, and propose to give the reason for such belief as some future period. Mr. Richardson identified to the thanks of every man in the State (except the R. R. men) for the indefatigable industry with which he has labored to bring this important question to the attention of the legislature and the people. That the principle aimed at by the bill, is not embodied in law before the adjournment of this legislature, is no fault of his.

March 23, 1864.

A successful effort was made this morning to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the pro rata bill was postponed until Tuesday next. It has just been made the special order for to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

In the Senate, joint Assembly resolution for a joint select committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary upon the town bounty law, was concurred in. Also, the joint Assembly resolution extending the time for the payment of bounties to volunteers to the 15th of April. After some further discussion, the bill amending the articles of association of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, involving the bridging of the Mississippi at Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Blaine, Dohm, Clapp, Clark, Earnest, Ellis, Frost, Hamilton, Harris, Hood, Reynolds, Smith, Thomas, Thorpe, Wescott, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Willson—18.

Noes—Senators Bowman, Cameron, Chandler, Kelsey, Kerehuan, Kimball, Lawrence, Littlejohn, McDill, Morris, Van Wyck, Vilas, A. H. Young, M. K. Young—14.

In the Assembly there was an hour's debate on Mr. Barron's resolution asking Congressional action to bring the agricultural lands into market immediately. The resolution was tabled, the majority opinion being that the State had full control over the subject already.

The vote by which the uniform railroad freight tariff bill was made the special order for the 29th was reconsidered, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. The Committee on Claims reported against the bill to continue the work on the Capitol extension. The bill was then referred to a select committee of five, of which Mr. Geo. B. Smith is chairman. Bills were passed amending chapter 399 of the laws of 1862, respecting county officers; to amend section 217 of chapter 120 of the revised statutes, concerning justices' courts; to amend the law regarding the sale of lands for unpaid taxes.

The bill amending the militia law, and providing for paying the militia for time spent in duty not exceeding ten days in time, was tabled. Senate bills were passed authorizing the Central Bank of Wisconsin to reduce its capital stock; to authorize the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad Company to issue stock to aid in settling up out-landed farm mortgages, judgments, &c., of the late Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company. The Assembly is now holding two sessions daily, and the members are working

like beavers to finish up the work as near as possible by the day fixed upon for adjournment. In these efforts the people of the State wish them God speed.

The 12th Wisconsin had a grand reception to-day in front of the Capitol, and were welcomed home by Gov. Lewis, Hon. D. F. Hopkins and Gen. Fairchild, Secretary of State. This regiment was with General Sherman in his recent famous march into the heart of secession, and it now returns to the State with fuller ranks than any regiment that has as yet re-entrained. The day was as beautiful as the sunny clime they have just left, and the reception was grand enough to recompense them for all the hardships and trials to which they have been subjected since they took up arms in defense of the nation's honor and the nation's life. Long may they wave.

A. M. T. P. S. An editorial article in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, upon the subject of the pro rata tariff bill, contains several errors which should be corrected in justice to the railroad committee. The article says:

"Indeed, the committee to whom the bill was referred, though at first they believe unanimously in its favor, one by one changed their views, finally leaving Mr. Richardson, the chairman, alone, and instructing him to report it back to the House without recommendation."

The committee was never unanimous in favor of the bill, nor is Mr. Richardson its chairman. Mr. Galloway, the chairman, Mr. Pound and Mr. Caswell have always been opposed to the bill. Messrs. Richardson, Ashley and Osborn have always been in favor of it, and are so now. Some of the others have been in favor of the principle but not in favor of all the details of the bill No. 228. Mr. Walworth did not think it expedient to attempt to compel them to do more than to carry wood at present. Could a good bill, just and generous in its details to all parties, be presented to the legislature, at an early day, it might have passed; but it was delayed too long. A. M. T.

## Correction.

"We stand corrected" by our Editorial correspondent at Madison, in reference to the committee on the pro rata freight tariff bill. We got our impressions from a hurried interview with Mr. Richardson, as we met him upon the sidewalk, and it seems, quite misunderstood him and misstated the position of the committee in several important particulars. We did not err, however, in stating that there was a very discouraging prospect for the passage of the bill, which is that part of the subject the public are most interested in. This was undoubtedly the all important measure of the session, and it is to be deeply regretted that it did not at the early part of the session take precedence of less important measures, and that a bill just and equitable to all parties was not framed and passed. The failure so to do will make more difference with the business interests of the State than the whole cost of the session.

On a further reading of our correspondent's letter, we perceive that he proposes to give his views upon the subject at length, as soon as he can find time, so we at once "dry up."

Holders of the U. S. Securities Assesses.—Commissioner Lewis has decided that holders of U. S. Securities will be assessed for an income tax of 14 per cent upon income derived from them. Where interest upon such securities is paid in gold, only the amount actually received is to be treated as derived from them. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit must be returned as income from business.

Postal Appropriation.—The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June, 1865, for inland service, is nearly \$8,000,000; for foreign mail transportation, \$250,000; and for ship, steamboat, and Navy letters, \$8,000.

A GENTLEMAN from Nashville informs us that veterans and new recruits have been passing through that city for the front, during the past three weeks, at the rate of two thousand a day, and "still they come." It is believed that the Army of the Cumberland, since thus reinforced, is now as strong as any time since its organization.

It is stated from Washington that General Meade is to retain his present position, General Grant exercising supervisory control, and that Generals Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren are to be Corps Commanders.

THE THIRTEENTH VETERAN REGIMENT left this city today for their rendezvous at Racine, where they are to remain only a few days, when they will go forward to the front.

"How does Mr. Lincoln stand in Iowa?" was the query of a sturdy old farmer from that State. "Sand," was the reply, with gleaming eyes and raising his bristly fist. "Old Abe stands seventeen feet higher in Iowa than any other man in the United States."

FARMERS' MILL.—THE SUB-scribers have completed extensive repairs to said mill, and are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield!

to Custom Grinding than any other mill in the county.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED

constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

JACKMAN & ALDEN.

## A Word to the People.

During the present week canvasses will be held all over our State for the election of delegates to the Convention, to be held at Madison, on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

Not unlikely at these canvasses, as undoubtedly will be the case at the Convention, strenuous efforts will be made not only to elect delegates favorable to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, all of which is right and proper; but to have all such delegates instructed to go for Mr. Lincoln "first, last, and all the time." Now, should this be the case, permit me to suggest to the people of our State, before going into caucus, the very great importance of any such action. The custom of instructing delegates to a convention is all wrong, and should not be observed by a party, claiming independence in thought and action.

It may be that before the assembling of the Convention at Baltimore, in June next, public sentiment, which to-day, judging by the action of the Legislatures of different States, which seem to be strongly set in favor of Mr. Lincoln, may, at that time be setting quite as strongly in favor of some other person.

It may be that when the people meet together in National Convention to compare votes, they may decide that the country has been governed by a fossiliferous administration quite long enough; that it is high time we made a change in favor of a live, vigorous, energetic administration of affairs. It may be that they will question the wisdom of continuing in power at the head of this government in this critical hour in the life of this Republic, a man of Mr. Lincoln's propensities, inclinations and characteristics. It may be that they will decide that the occasion not only demands a man of quicker, prompter, more vigorous thought and action, but one in whom there is less danger constantly to be feared of the manhood of the nation being compromised by a dishonorable peace for the sake of peace. It may be, before that time arrives, that the people will conclude that such fossils as Seward and Blair, and Bates and Halleck, have been in power quite long enough—that it is through the councils of such men that this Nation has been held down while a comparatively small and feeble power has been allowed, for three long years, to stab it to its very heart until life is almost extinct. It may be that in that Convention the people will attempt to balance up accounts with Mr. Lincoln's administration; that they will find it charged with a debt in the shape of life and treasure expended in its three years' efforts to put down a comparatively weak and inferior rebellious power, almost too fabulous to mention, and then ask what there is to-day to show for this vast expenditure of men and money but an empty set of doors, threatening the life of this Republic, of greater strength and more determination than when he first declared war. It may be that before that time arrives, the eyes of the people may be fixed upon another "Joshua"—that, possibly, the eyes of the nation may be centered upon the "Back of the Rocky Mountains."

That the name of Fremont, which seems to be spontaneously springing up, in connection with this office, here and there all over the land, by magic, as it were, and around which so much of patriotic enthusiasm and so many talismanic properties seem to cluster may be brought prominently forward.

It may be that before that time, General Fremont, under whose standard the great mass of the people are to-day waiting only too anxiously for an opportunity to enroll themselves for a sweeping, overwhelming victory in November next—feeling as they do the most perfect and implicit confidence that under his leadership—action, reaction, quick, decisive, and severe to traitors, would be the watchword of his administration; and that in capitulating with the enemy at the close of this war, the integrity of the nation would in no jot or tittle suffer. I say it may be that before that time General Fremont may be looked to, not only as the most available candidate, but as the man for the hour.

Hence I say that instructing delegates is as impolitic as it is unwise. The fact of our Legislature in its legislative capacity usurping as it did, a power, or privilege which did not belong to it, and by recommending Mr. Lincoln, for a re-nomination, attempting thereby to forestall public opinion in his favor, does not argue that this is the voice or will of the people by any means, no more than would a recommendation of McClellan by the Democratic members. All such action originates with wire pullers, who are either seeking office, or seeking to retain the office they now hold, and is "put through" the wire and spider of party discipline. Any person acquainted with legislation well knows how these things are managed, and that such action does not spring spontaneously from the people more than it springs from the ground.

W. H. BROWN, Successor to W. H. Hollister, in the Myers Block, Main Street!

Has moved to the adjoining store north, and made a large addition to the stock that I am now operating, where they may be found.

The Largest and Best Assortment

of goods of the kind ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest styles of gentlemen's

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

Also, a choice selection of

Ladies' Furs, of All Kinds!

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES!

Gentlemen's Gloves, of Every Variety.

Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Old Furs repaired.

On hand paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs.

H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Millinery & Straw Goods!

No. 96 & 98 Lake Street,

Up stairs, over the American Express Co's Office, Chicago, Ill.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Remember the County meeting this evening at the Court Room. It is desirable that the tax payers of the city should be fully represented.

Editors *Gazette*.—I see that there is an effort making to raise a city or county bounty for the veterans who have re-enlisted and have already received a liberal bounty from the government, and if raised it must be by tax, and this tax will of course fall equally on those who are already in the army (and went without any bounty), those who were drafted and paid their \$300 commutation, as well as those stay-at-home blowers, talkers and extreme patriotic individuals, but who are anxious to keep out of danger at others' expense. Now is it right or just, to tax the people for an additional bounty to pay those who have already received a large bounty from the government? They re-enlisted with the promise of this from the government, but with no promise or expectation of town, city or county bounty and have no right to ask or expect it, and it appears to us that when they now come up and claim an additional bounty, that their patriotism is only pocket deep. They do well and nobly in re-enlisting, but for all this let us have due respect for the rights of others.

If a tax is to be raised to pay an additional bounty to these veterans, are not hundreds and thousands of our brave men in the field, who have gone without asking or receiving any bounty, and who are serving their country, equally as well to be affected by it? Most of them have left more or less property, which to be affected by the tax, and the money to come from their \$150 per month only to pay what are called veterans their \$500, \$800 or \$700, for their patriotism. Would it be just or right.

Again, many of our people here have been drafted, and after having done all the laws asked of them, &c. going in person, furnishing a substitute or paying their \$300 which to many is a very heavy individual tax, are by this proposition to be placed by side of these stay at home blowers, talkers, and non payers, but talking patriots.

It is right to make them pay a proportion of an increase of the already heavy city, county, State and Government taxes, and for what? Just to protect a few aristocrats and mock-loyalists from taking their chances in sustaining the army and Government, or to pay those extra who have already received a liberal bounty for their services. If we must pay bounties, let it go to new recruits, and not pay double to old, citizens and volunteers as well as veterans. Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

JANESVILLE, MARCH 23, 1864.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the election of judges of the circuit court of the county of Rock, Wisconsin, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Janesville, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Qualifications of voters. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be entitled to vote at the election.

Qualifications of judges. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-five years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of clerks. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the circuit court of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of assessors. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of assessor of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of justices of the peace. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of justice of the peace in the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of sheriffs. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of sheriff of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of coroners. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of coroner of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

Qualifications of clerks of the courts. Any male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, for one year next preceding the day of the election, and who has paid the poll tax, and who has not been convicted of any crime involving infamy, shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the courts in the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

PIRATE FLORIDA AT BREST!

Maximilian Arrived at London!

Launch of the Monadnock!

GRANT'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON!

He Proceeds at Once to the Front!

General Smith Chief of Staff!

INDEMNITY TO MINNESOTA!

THE CATTYSBURG INVESTIGATION

FROM EUROPE.

Madrid, March 12th.—The Confederate steamer *Florida*, from Brest, put in here February 28th, and was allowed to receive 20 tons of coal, water and provisions, and was required to leave port again, which she did the following day.

London, March 13th.—The Archduke Maximilian has arrived at London.

Paris, March 13th.—The Mexican prisoners in France have given their adhesion to Maximilian.

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, March 23d.—Several thousand people witnessed the launch of the great monitor *Monadnock* to-day, which took place without delay or accident. About 900 were on board.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 23d.—Special to the *Times*.—The proposed review of the Army of the Potomac to-morrow will not take place.

Lieutenant General Grant, who arrived here this morning, proceeds at once to the front. The organization of the army will be quickly and speedily consummated. Gen. W. F. Smith, whom the Senate confirmed as Major General to-day, will have command in the East next to General Grant. His position will be really Chief of Staff to that General, and as such directs the movements of those who may be nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that General Grant, after reorganizing the army to his satisfaction, will give the rebels a taste of its qualities before he returns west.

The House military committee had again under consideration to-day the question of reimbursing the States for monies expended in calling out the State militia. They have instructed Mr. Garfield to prepare a general bill providing for the appointment of some who are to be empowered to settle all claims arising in the several States upon this subject.

One Lieut. and four men came in yesterday. They represent that Lee has ordered wagons to be in readiness for use on April 1st.

The committee on Indian affairs recommended an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to indemnify the people of Minnesota for losses sustained during the Sioux war.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—World's Special.—The testimony of Gen. Hancock before the committee on the conduct of the war, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, detracts somewhat from the glory which has been claimed by Gen. Sickles and Meade. It is to the effect that on the morning of the 1st of July Gen. Meade directed Gen. Hancock to proceed to the front and assume command of the 1st, 3d and 11th corps. Upon arriving at Gettysburg he found that the 1st and 11th had been driven back and were in considerable confusion. He relieved General Howard and proceeded to form a line on which an engagement might be fought. This being in accordance with Meade's instructions, he was engaged in forming the line when the third corps came up and a position was assigned them. He then reported by aid to Gen. Meade, and the remaining divisions of the army were ordered up. The line thus selected was the one on which the three days battle was fought, and Gen. Hancock commanded the left centre on the 3rd, when Longstreet was repulsed from his desperate charge upon our lines. Gen. Meade had nothing to do with the selection of the lines of battle, but trusted entirely to Gen. Hancock's judgement.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, March 23.—We have good news from the Red River expedition, which come from undoubted authority.

Gen. A. J. Smith lauded his force from transports a few miles below Fort E. Rusey. The rebel General Taylor promptly marched against him with his whole force and attacked him in his rear. Gen. Smith, instead of attempting to keep up communication with the river, proceeded, by forced marches, towards the fort. When the rebel General saw the trick he started for the same destination, and for a time the race seemed doubtful. But finally the Yankees came in about three hours ahead, captured the fort and eleven guns, four of them 12 pounders, one 24 pounder, and several 32 pounders, and 500 prisoners. This gives Gen. Smith a strong footing in this country, and enabled the Commanders to proceed to Alexandria with the gunboats without opposition.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Rebels Mounting Guns on Sumter!

Col. Dalgren's Body not yet Recovered!

Capture of La. Cav. by Guerrillas!

FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, March 24.—Hilton Head advises state that the rebels mounted six rifled guns in casemates of Sumter, bearing on the channel, to prevent the advance of our gunboats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 24th.—The *Star* says Admiral Dahlgren has returned again unsuccessful in obtaining his son's body. Commissioner Ould sent word that the man who buried the body could not be found just yet, but it would be sent down as soon as possible.

Lieutenant General Grant went to the front this morning. Hon. J. Morris is understood to be the author of a biographical sketch of General Grant which appeared in the *National Intelligencer*.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, March 23.—Forest is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7,000 men moving north. Grierson's cavalry are looking after them. A party of working men, with 20 men from the 1st Louisiana cavalry, who were guarding them, were surprised and captured by a party of guerrillas this morning in Ark., opposite Memphis. The party was engaged in taking up rails on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. There was no fight.

CAIRO, March 24.—The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis on the 22d, passed up this morning for Cincinnati, with 1,700 bales of cotton. She has a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and many passengers. Memphis dates of the 22d contain little news.

FROM ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, March 23, 1864.—Gen. Sibley, who commands the district, was yesterday confirmed as Brigadier General. It will be remembered that he was among the rejected for the Senate last year.

A prominent Sioux Chief has come into Fort Abercrombie and surrendered. He reports the Sioux anxious for peace, and the Yankees also ready to stop war; provided that boats do not ascend the Missouri beyond a given point, and while men keep out of their country—in other words, all they want is to be let alone.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—Government is now issuing 1,000 rations daily to indigent citizens. They are offered free transportation, and are required to go within fourteen days or cease to demand rations. There are now in store here large quantities of rations in excess of demand.

Several inches of snow fell here yesterday. The rebels still continue the most active preparations for their supposed raid into Kentucky. They are seizing horses in every quarter. There is no doubt but their cavalry is in good condition. McLean's division and Vaughan's brigade are being rapidly mounted. Other bodies of them will follow suit as soon as horses can be procured.

One thousand men have been furloughed under the promise that they will return each man with a horse. Longstreet is expected from Richmond.

## BADGER STATE NURSERY!

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1954年12月10日

AL FASH!  
ND FANCY  
OODS!  
BY  
& BRO.

**ALL IN PRICES !**

to be closed out, prepara-  
spring trade. Sale to con-  
s, or until the

**February, 1864**

Fancy Silks Reduced  
cent.!

Winter Cloaks Reduced  
cent.!

**CLOTHING!!**

stock bought this Fall, we  
 have New York's large lot of  
 grey, Mr. Lyons, at the great  
 which are now selling at 60  
 we please paid the entire at  
 planned to please our customers  
 the next thirty days; and  
 announce a list of prices, qual-

PER CENT!

**WAKS! CLOAKS!**

tan beaver cloaks, and from  
\$10 to \$15; all our cloaks  
to \$7 dollars; all our cloaks  
reduced; absolute clearance sale  
\$2.50.

**RS! FURS!**

\$3 to \$7.50; 6 dozen muffs  
\$2.75 to \$9.00; mink furs

**KIRTS!!**

Underlier's stock of Hoop  
s, we will sell for the next  
stock of hoop skirts at a re-  
our present price; for the  
four-cent diamond skirts at  
our other kinds in the store

now at **\$2.50**

now at \$3.50  
 to \$5, now at \$4.00  
 now at \$2.50  
 to \$4.50, now at \$3.75

now on hand

**Batmoral Skirts!**

and will sell for thirty  
 large lot of Kid Gloves at one-  
 genuine gloves (no logan-  
 silk, at one dollar and fifty  
 cents for our military goods at

**French Embroid-  
 Received:**

**Clothing!!**

When selling at a few dollars  
in same proportion, to  
ing, also our entire stock of  
out of

**CLOTH, STRAW  
ING!**

med. In conclusion, we

**LETE STOCK.**

be carefully to meet the  
community. Any goods re-  
siding, Mr. Lyons, is per-  
fect City, attending expe-  
sion on different occa-

tes For Sale  
 Ireland, France and Germany  
 Clipper and Packet Ships,  
 AMERICAN GOLD  
 ER COIN!  
 sign Exchange.  
 ble for any business we  
 Key & Brother,  
 Golden Sheep, East Side,  
 Wm.  
 jan13d&wtf







